



BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Marlinsburg Capitalists About to Establish a Plant in That City.

GETTING POINTERS FROM RUSK.

The New Enterprise Another Evidence of the Fostering Effect of the McKinley Law--The Wonderful Increase of the Product in the United States--Twice as Much Sugar Produced from Beets as Cane.

Special Telegram to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Messrs. J. W. Bishop and J. T. Janney, of Martinsburg, were in the city yesterday looking after the interests of the proposed beet sugar industry to be established somewhere in the eastern pan-handle. These gentlemen represent a committee of seven appointed by the farmers of Berkeley and Jefferson counties to investigate thoroughly during the present fall and winter the possibility of making beet sugar one of the notable products of West Virginia. To that end they were at the Internal Revenue office yesterday to acquaint themselves with the bounty provisions of the McKinley law, as well as the government regulations under it.

After examining into this question, Commissioner Mason accompanied them over to the Agricultural Department, where they met Secretary Rusk and had a long and interesting conversation with him on the subject of beet sugar raising. Messrs. Bishop and Janney desired to know what aid the government would give them in the way of seed and also in instruction as to the growing and care of the beets. They found Secretary Rusk very much interested in the question, and he readily agreed to give them all the aid in his power. He will furnish them with seed for planting next spring, and will detail an assistant to give full instructions at the time. Of course the only other point in question is as to the adaptability of the soil of the counties in the Eastern pan-handle for raising beets containing a sufficient per cent of saccharine matter to make the industry profitable. That can only be ascertained by trial, and in case the trial proves successful, Mr. Bishop informed your correspondent that capital to any amount would be forthcoming to back the enterprise.

In the agitation of this new enterprise in West Virginia is seen another evidence of the fostering effect of the McKinley law. Beet sugar raising would probably never have been seriously considered in West Virginia had it not been for the bounty provision of the McKinley law. As it is, there is no reason why the next two or three years should not see it a well-established and profitable industry. And in this connection it can be said that there is very little popular knowledge as to the extent of the beet sugar industry throughout the world. It is not generally known that there is nearly twice as much sugar produced from beets as from cane in the world. That is the fact, the figures being about 8,000,000,000 and 4,500,000,000 pounds, respectively. Of this beet sugar the German States produce about 4,500,000,000 pounds; France about 1,000,000,000 pounds; and Russia about the same amount. In this country beet sugar culture has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1887 we produced only 400,000 pounds. In 1888 the production jumped to 3,500,000 pounds, in 1889 to 6,000,000, and in 1890 to 8,000,000. For this year, under the effect of the sugar bounty law, the crop in the United States is estimated at 25,000,000 pounds. There would seem to be no doubt that if the bounty law continues in operation it will only be a question of time, and a short time at that, when this country will be able to furnish the entire amount needed for domestic consumption, about 4,600,000,000 pounds, from home-grown and home-manufactured beet sugar.

Person Examiner Taylor Resigns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18.—Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, special examiner in the pension office has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of Interior who accepted it. In his letter of resignation Taylor states that an opinion prevails in the department that he was hostile to the commission, and rather than he should be the cause of any lack of harmony he tendered his resignation and thus relieves the Secretary of the Interior from any further attention to his case. It is stated at the department that this resignation has no relation whatever to the case of Engle and Howard, whose dismissal was recommended by Commissioner Ramm.

General Lee's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The funeral services over the remains of General William Fitzhugh Lee, Representative in Congress from the Eighth Virginia district, were held from his late residence at Ravenswood yesterday. The Lee camp of Confederate Veterans and the sons of Confederate Veterans of Alexandria and the ex-confederates of Washington attended the funeral. The services were conducted by Dr. Randolph McKim, of Washington. After the body had been lowered into the grave, and before the attendants commenced to fill it in, many of the veterans in turn took possession of the casket and deposited some earth over the remains of the one they loved.

Bible College Dedicated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—The Lucy Webb Hayes deaconesses bible college for home and foreign missionaries was dedicated here yesterday afternoon in the presence of an audience as distinguished as it was large. There being present some of the well known bishops of the Methodist church on this side of the water and some of the eminent divines from the other side.

Will Be Granted an Ex-emption.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—The Oliver & Robert Co., which suspended last week, presented a statement to the creditors today, showing assets of \$1,000,000, and liabilities \$1,087,500. The statement was so satisfactory that an extension to the company is considered certain.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED

At Clifton Forge, Va.—The Mob Meets With But Little Resistance.

CLIFTON FORGE, VA., Oct. 18.—A frightful tragedy took place between officers and colored men one and a half miles from this place yesterday afternoon, in which two men lost their lives and several were severely wounded.

A party of colored men came here this morning from the Big Hill Mines, eight miles down the Richmond and Allegheny River division of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, with the avowed purpose of creating a disturbance.

After coming to Clifton Forge they filled themselves full of whisky at a colored bar and then began to create trouble. An officer attempted to arrest one of the gang, when the others presented pistols, compelling him to desist. The party then left in the direction from which they came.

The town sergeant, with a posse, followed and overtook the colored men near Iron Gate, where they called them to halt. A bloody battle took place, in which P. A. Bowling was killed and Fred Wilkinson was shot in the abdomen, the ball glancing around the lining, and in the knee. Both were members of the posse and brakemen on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. The former was from Albemarle county, but lived here with his family, and the latter from Bedford county. Wilkinson was brought here and will recover.

The news of the franks spread like wild-fire, and in a short time fifty men were scouring the mountains near by where the colored gang took refuge, hunting them down, among them being a former Texas cow-boy named Savage, who did valiant service. In a few hours all of the colored men were brought here and placed in jail, after a desperate struggle for their lives, and after receiving several wounds. The names of the prisoners are: Charles Miller, a notorious character from Bedford county, who was shot three times before being captured; William Martin, from Madison county, shot twice; Bob Burton, shot in the leg in the first fight, and John Scott, of Goodland county, a brother of Bob Scott, who is supposed to have been killed by Savage while attempting his capture in the mountains.

About 10:30 o'clock last night a mob of 300 men surrounded the jail and took Charles Miller, John Scott and Bob Burton from jail and hanged them to a tree three-fourths of a mile from town and then riddled them with bullets.

There was only slight resistance to the mob, the police force being limited and the jail a weak structure. A confession was asked for by the mob, but the prisoners denied their guilt, of which, however, there is no doubt. William Morton, a mere boy, was released.

There is considerable excitement here to-night over a rumored uprising of the negroes in consequence of last night's lynching. The mayor has telegraphed Governor McKinley to send the Monticello guards here as a measure of precaution. The reports caused a suspension of services at the churches to-night, but the rumors are regarded by cooler heads as unfounded. There are large numbers of negroes at the mines of this section.

The entire town is in arms and pickets are posted in every outskirt. A squadron of men are on the way here from Ronceverte, W. Va., and will arrive at 11 p. m.

There has been no direct indication of an outbreak, but the greatest excitement prevails.

THE MINGO WRECK.

Checks and Money Destroyed—New York and Cincinnati Firms Embarrassed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—A large number of business men will be put in a very embarrassing position for a short time by the accident on the Pennsylvania railroad at Mingo Junction, Ohio, Friday morning.

The express and mail cars which were wrecked and burned contained a large amount of valuable papers, such as notes, drafts and bank accounts. All the express mail between Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York and Boston was on the burned cars, and much of it was entirely destroyed.

There were a large number of remittances to the credit of banks and business men lost, and in hundreds of cases credit will be delayed until the missing documents can be found or forwarded or duplicated. This is not all. The registered mail on that train was very heavy and much of it was consumed by the fire. Yesterday morning a big pile of charred and partly burned mail was received at the Cincinnati postoffice, sent back from Mingo Junction for identification or restoration to those who sent it out. Superintendent Sullivan succeeded in sorting over a considerable amount, and it was sent to the banks and business men to whom it belonged. Several hundred money orders and registered letters in a more or less damaged condition were turned over to the registry department, and to-day will be spent in ascertaining them. In the packages opened yesterday was found several hundred dollars, which will be given to the persons to whom it belongs.

It is probable that all the Cincinnati banks were more or less interested in the mail which was destroyed. A number of packages were sent on all right from the wreck and reached New York yesterday morning. The Fourth National telegraphed to its New York correspondents to know if its mail had arrived and received word that it had not. This leads to the belief that its mail was in the bags that were destroyed.

The First National got a portion of its mail back through the Cincinnati postoffice yesterday, it being too badly damaged to send on. Some of the checks which were sent on from this city on Thursday night were for amounts as high as \$10,000, and it is estimated that the total amounts represented hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Thursday night the Cincinnati banks and business men sent more money and checks to New York and other eastern points than on any other night in the week, so that it is necessary to send at that time so that the funds will be available for use on Saturday. A considerable amount was also shipped by express, and some of this was also lost. To those who expected to have credits placed to their accounts in New York yesterday this account will cause some embarrassment on account of the delay in adjusting their accounts. One package at the postoffice contained \$200 in bills all safe.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Major McKinley is Speaking to Large Audiences Everywhere.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

A Great Outpouring of the People in a Democratic Stronghold -- He Urges the People to See to it that the Legislative Tickets are Elected. The Democratic Dissensions in Hamilton County.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18.—Major McKinley, whose chances for election as the next governor of Ohio increases tenfold with the setting of every sun, is carrying everything by storm in his campaign of the State. Saturday afternoon he spoke at Canal Winchester, a little Democratic stronghold of some five hundred inhabitants in the southeastern part of this county. He was tendered a perfect ovation; the village was thronged with farmers, more indeed than have ever assembled there at one time since the war, and enthusiasm ran high.

Under escort of the Lincoln League, six hundred strong, headed by the Fourteenth regiment band, the gallant major proceeded to the village. Over two thousand farmers, mechanics and merchants met the delegation at the depot. The march to the speaker's stand was a grand sight. Ladies received their enthusiasm intuitively and joined heartily in the applause that greeted Major McKinley's appearance. For two hours he discussed the issues of the campaign. In opening he reminded the voters of the necessity of electing a Republican legislature, pointing out to them the trap that the enemy was preparing to spring and gerrymander Ohio into a Democratic State. In emphasizing this he said: "This is not a campaign in which the election of a governor is to be considered the main issue. Of far greater moment are the issues involved. If you make a mistake in the election of a governor you can correct it in two years, but if you place a Democratic Senator in Congress it is six long years before the error can be rectified, and not then before incalculable mischief has been done. Even that is not all."

THE INFAMOUS GERRYMANDER.

Consider the gerrymandering in this state, and rather than see this gain fall to the Democrats, I pray you would sacrifice me, and elect a Republican legislature."

The silver and tariff issues were touched upon in that clear, forcible and entertaining way, characteristic alone of McKinley, that when he had finished every face in that vast assemblage gleamed with intelligence that he had been understood, and that no one had been "convinced against his will to be of the same opinion still." From the demonstration it is plainly evident that though considered a stronghold of the Democrats it will be carried by McKinley, and with a large majority.

But this is not even a marking to the Major's success in larger places. Saturday night he spoke in this city. It was certainly the political event of the season. A torchlight procession, several miles in length, numbering some ten thousand pedestrians and horsemen, with numerous brass bands and drum corps, amid a grand display of fireworks, preceded the meeting. Park rink, with a seating capacity of eight thousand, was taxed to its full limit and many hundreds were unable to get inside of the building. Musical numbers were rendered by the Lincoln pie club, and the great tariff orator was introduced. His address as detailed above was elaborated upon and embraced a wider scope of the issues. For over two hours he was listened to in rapt attention, only broken by the frequent and vigorous bursts of applause. The meeting is said to have been the greatest since Blaine was here. Surely the people were satisfied, and Major McKinley will have nothing to fear that Columbus and Franklin county will not add their forces to the large majority which he will poll this fall.

GENERAL HASTINGS SPEECH.

Ex-Adjutant General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, followed in a short address, in which Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker were spoken of as among the foremost of Ohio citizens. Great applause greeted the name of the former, but when that of Foraker, in connection with the rebel flag, was sounded the furor was deafening, and did not subside for several minutes.

While this is but a slight idea of the magnificent campaign promoted by the Republican party this fall, place it alongside of the work of the Democrats. Not one meeting, save that at Ada, in which Major McKinley was the chief luminary, have the Democrats held one which they can boast of. None whatever, drawing a crowd of a thousand persons, has been held by them in this city, and no large demonstrations have been arranged for. The depleted purses of the committee perhaps explains this. However, it all goes to show that little may be expected by them in November.

A desperate, but entirely fruitless, effort has been made to establish a true of some kind with the disgruntled Democrats of Hamilton county. The executive committee sent an emissary to Washington, to wait upon John R. McLean, for funds and assistance. Both of these much needed articles he failed to get. Knowing the hostility existing between McLean and Governor Campbell, the emissary, who by the way is a figure of prominence in Hamilton county politics, tried to buy his friendship and assistance for the balance of the ticket. Finding that even in this he could arrange no deal, a trade was offered of Campbell for the for the legislative ticket, but even in this no satisfaction was gained.

HAMILTON COUNTY DEMOCRATIC FEUDS.

Hamilton county Democrats remain as sore as ever and it takes no prodding to keep the bad blood flowing. McKinley's majority there is estimated at ten thousand. This will perhaps be somewhat larger than that of the remainder of the ticket. There has been some slight discomfiture upon the legislative ticket which will bring the figures slightly below this. There is however not the slightest doubt but

that ten Republican representatives and three Republican state senators will be sent to the Legislature from Hamilton county this winter to succeed the twelve Democrats and one Republican that cast their votes in the last assembly.

The outlook all over the State is flattering, indeed never better. Sockless Jerry Simpson, speaking to the Irontonians a few days ago, expressed his views, not, however, without careful observation from stamping the State, in the following sentences: "Major McKinley will without any doubt be the next governor of Ohio. In the first place his party is in the majority, and in the second place they stand together as one man for the Republican ticket."

JERRY SIMPSON HATES REPUBLICANS.

If there is any one who dislikes Republicans and their doctrines it is Jerry Simpson. For it is the preaching of not a few of the People's Party orators, "Vote for us; if you don't cast your vote for us, give it to the Democrats; but vote for the Devil before you give it to a Republican." Going further, Mr. Simpson said of the People's Party: "It was a very foolish move of putting a ticket in the field this fall. I told the neighbors so at Cincinnati and they jeered me. But a green, untrained body of soldiers cannot fight as well as a disciplined, well organized regiment, and the defeat only adds to their consternation. With this to face it, is self evident that the surrender of everything to the Republicans is already fall and complete."

Wages Difficultly Settled.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Oct. 18.—The wages conference of the employees of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works and Superintendent Schwab has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the blooming department scale. The rail mill scale will be taken up Monday, after which the laborers will be dealt with. It is stated that the wages of the latter will be advanced 20 to 25 cents per day. Hereafter the scrapers in the converting department will be paid a salary of \$200 per month. Under the old scale these men averaged over \$300 per month. The ladmen have accepted a reduction of 30 cents. It is thought the men will accept the new scale without resorting to a strike.

World's Fair Workmen Strike.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—One hundred and twenty men employed on the electricity building at the World's Fair grounds quit work yesterday because their foreman, William Irvin, had been given the alternative to accept a position at forty cents an hour or quit. He has been a great favorite with the men. Yesterday he received the above notice. The men assert he was reduced because he strictly enforced all of the State laws regarding the wages and hours of labor. He was the only foreman at the grounds, it is said, who insisted upon the weekly pay day.

Celebrated Mass on Shipboard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Archbishop Corrigan celebrated mass at 10 o'clock to-day on board the flagship Naide, of the North Atlantic squadron of the French navy, at the request of Admiral J. De Cavellier Du Cayverville. The flagship is lying in the North river, off Forty-second street. The service was celebrated on the upper deck, where an altar had been erected.

Italy's Embargo on American Pork Removed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—President Louis Contarini, of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, received to-day a cablegram from the Italian cabinet ministry at Rome stating that it had unanimously decided to abolish the decree against American pork. A proclamation will be issued to that effect by the Italian government.

Phillips' Glass Factory Damaged by Fire.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18.—Phillips' glass warehouse, on the South Side, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of \$10,000. During the progress of the fire a temporary bridge fell ten feet, carrying with it a score or more of men, women and children. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. Fireman Martin was also painfully injured by falling glass.

Big Reward for a Mexican Revolutionist.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from San Antonio, Texas, says: The capture of Catinero E. Garza, the leader of the revolution now in progress in the northern states of Mexico, has not yet been effected, although President Diaz has offered a reward of \$30,000 to any one who will take him dead or alive.

A Pauper's Windfall.

BUTTE, MONT., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Ann O. Dodge, an inmate of the poor house of this county, and eighty years of age, received notice to-day that she is the heir to an estate worth \$8,000,000 in England. The estate dates back two centuries, at which time her great grandfather on her mother's side owned a vast estate near London.

Prisoners Break Jail.

TEXARKANA, TEX., Oct. 18.—Some time last night eight prisoners confined in the Bowie county jail at Ball, Texas, the county seat, succeeded in breaking through the wooden wall and escaping. Among them are Robert Scott and Spencer Miles, both in jail as self-confessed murderers.

Steamship in Distress.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Eider, Captain Bauer, from New York October 10 for Bremen, reports that on the 15th inst., in latitude 49 north, longitude 34 west, she sighted the Dutch steamer Edam, Captain Brunsmann, which left Rotterdam October 3 for New York. The latter had lost her screw and was sailing before a terrific gale.

Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Arrived, steamer Tula, from Bremen.

DEPARTURES, Oct. 18.—Arrived, Kaiser Wilhelm II, from New York.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sighted, Nordland, New York for Antwerp.

LEAMING, Oct. 18.—Passed, La Touraine, New York for Havre.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Passed, Aurania, New York for Liverpool.

Immigrant Arrivals.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There was landed at this port to-day 1,000 immigrants.

TOO VERSATILE BY FAR.

A Minister Who Was a Bigamist, Horse Thief and Forger.

A JURYMAN RECOGNIZES HIM.

A Brother Minister Identifies Him as an Embellisher--Stripped of His Ministerial Prerogatives He Forges Paper and Skips to Another State. He Has Two Wives Living.

BLUE EARTH CITY, MINN., Oct. 18.—

Albert E. Cline, until recently a Methodist minister, has run away. He has forged notes and checks to the extent of several thousand dollars, and is a bigamist. Some time since he met the pastor of the Methodist church at Winnebago City and offered to preach for him. During the sermon the regular pastor thought he recognized Cline's face, and before he had finished recalled that he had been tried in Indiana for horse stealing, the Winnebago City pastor being one of the jurors in the case.

A few days later at a conference of ministers, a delegate from Iowa recognized Cline as George E. Darby, who two years ago lived in Iowa and left a heavy defaulter to the church publishing house. The Iowa delegate reported Cline at once, and he was stripped of all ministerial prerogative by the conference. Cline then turned his attention to raising money on forged paper, secured a large amount and then moved over into another State. Cline leaves a wife and two children here, estimable people, and is said to have a wife and daughter in Indiana. Upon departing, he told a friend that he was going to join a Northwestern Wyoming mining expedition.

CANADA'S DEFENSES.

The British Government Taking Measures to Strengthen Them.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 18.—Following close upon the announcement that the United States government intended to abrogate the agreement entered into with Great Britain in 1871 and place a fleet of gun boats upon the great lakes, comes the report to-day that at the request of the British government Lord Stanley had demanded an immediate report upon the defenses of the Dominion. The military authorities here naturally attached some interest as to what the urgency could be that hurriedly called for this information. For several years past, to use the language of a prominent military officer here, the British government has been hammering at Sir John Macdonald to strengthen the defenses of Canada, that in the event of trouble the Dominion might not be solely dependent upon Great Britain for protection. This request has not been carried out to the satisfaction of the British government. It is stated on the highest authority that the officer commanding the Dominion forces, General Herbert was sent out to Canada to investigate the actual state of affairs, which duty his predecessor appears to have sorely neglected. There appears to be little doubt that it is the intention of the British government to send several regiments to Canada shortly. This has been in contemplation for some time. Again the fortifications at Halifax, still under the control of the imperial authorities, are being strengthened to make that naval station impregnable. The same policy is to be carried out in British Columbia.

It has been suggested that England has become alarmed at the strong annexation movement which appears to have seized her subjects in Canada, and is going to take precautionary measures if necessary at the point of the bayonet to prevent its further development.

SPIRITUALISTS' REMINISCENCES

Of the Late President Lincoln--Claims He Believed in Spirit Messages.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—In a work entitled, "Was Abraham Lincoln a Spiritualist?" Mrs. Nettie Colburn Maynard, of this city, makes some startling declarations in regard to Mr. Lincoln's belief in supernatural communications. She says Mr. Lincoln was present at several seances and was warned through the unconscious medium not to postpone his issuance of his emancipation proclamation. The February following that occasion, Mr. Lincoln was again present at a seance given by Miss Colburn, who at that time held a clerkship in Washington. A spirit through her told the company present that a precarious condition of things prevailed in the army at the front and threatened its usefulness. The President said: "You seem to understand the situation, can you point out two remedies?" The spirit asked him to go to the front personally with his family and go among the soldiers without ceremony inquiring into their grievances and showing them that he was the father of the people. Mr. Lincoln said he would do as advised, and he afterward did so with good results. The next time Mr. Lincoln and Miss Colburn met was on the day of the battle of Chancellorsville. The President was very anxious, and at the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln Miss Colburn invited and received word from the spirit land. It was to the effect that the union forces were holding their own. The next day this was confirmed by the ordinary official advice.

During the winter of 1864-5 Charles Colchester and Charles Foster, two well known mediums, held seances for the President, and through them, as well as through Miss Colburn, the President was warned of his approaching fate. He did not admit, however, that he placed any reliance upon these prophecies. Besides the account given by the writer, of Mr. Lincoln's words and actions at seances, she gives many interesting reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln's general life, which she had many opportunities of observing. The writer is now the wife of William Porter Maynard, and resides with him in this place.

French Glassworkers Strike.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The glassworkers of Carmaux, in the department of Tarn, which is the principal centre of the industry, have decided to continue the strike which was ordered throughout France some weeks ago.

Gold in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, Oct. 18.—A big strike of gold has been made at Oldham. There is twenty-five tons of quartz in sight, which, it is estimated, will yield at least one hundred ounces to the ton.

Death of a Well-Known Author.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., Oct. 18.—James Parton, the well-known author, died yesterday morning after several weeks' illness in this city. He was born at Canterbury, England, February 9, 1822, but was brought by his parents to this country when he was a child. He received an ordinary academic education and at the age of nineteen was teacher in an academy. He afterwards became a journalist and magazine writer, and wrote many books, mostly of a historical character. In 1856 Mr. Parton was married to Sarah Payson Willis, known under the nom de plume of "Fanny Fern," who died in 1875. He resided in New York until 1875, when he removed to this city, residing here until his death.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Eastern Pennsylvania, rain, secondary temperature. Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, light rain to wet, slightly cooler except secondary temperature on the lake, wind becoming northwesterly fair Tuesday.

Temperature Summary.

At Washington, D. C., Oct. 18, 1891.

Time	Temp.	Wind	Bar.
7 a. m.	57	W	30.0
9 a. m.	59	W	30.0
11 a. m.	61	W	30.0
1 p. m.	63	W	30.0
3 p. m.	65	W	30.0
5 p. m.	67	W	30.0
7 p. m.	65	W	30.0
9 p. m.	63	W	30.0
11 p. m.	61	W	30.0

At Wheeling, W. Va., Oct. 18, 1891.

Time	Temp.	Wind	Bar.
7 a. m.	55	W	30.0
9 a. m.	57	W	30.0
11 a. m.	59	W	30.0
1 p. m.	61	W	30.0
3 p. m.	63	W	30.0
5 p. m.	65	W	30.0
7 p. m.	63	W	30.0
9 p. m.	61	W	30.0
11 p. m.	59	W	30.0